

A Remarkable Poem.

[The following striking poem was recited by Miss Lizzie Doten, a Spiritual Trance speaker, at the close of a recent lecture in Boston. She seemed to give it impromptu, so far as she was concerned, and to speak under the direct influence of the spirit of Edgar A. Poe. Whatever may be the truth about its production, the poem is in several respects a remarkable one. Miss Doten is apparently incapable of originating such a poem. It was written for her by some one else, and merely committed to memory and recited by her, the poem is nevertheless wonderful as a reproduction of the singular music and alliteration of Poe's style, and as manifesting the same intensity of feeling. Whoever wrote the poem, and deeply in sympathy with his spirit—had Miss Doten been honest, and the poem originated as she says it did, it is unquestionably the most astonishing thing that Spiritualism has produced. It does not follow necessarily in that case, that Poe himself made the poem—although we are asked to believe a great many spiritual things on less cogent evidence—but it is in any view of it that may be taken, a very singular and mysterious production. There is in the second verse an allusion to a previous poem that purported to come from the spirit of Poe, which was published several years since, and attracted much attention, but the following is of a higher order, and much more like Poe than the other—Spring and Republicanism.]

From the throne of life eternal,
From the home of low eternal,
Where the angel feet made music over all the
starry floor—
Mortals, I have come to meet you,
Come with words of peace to greet you,
And tell you of the glory that is mine forevermore.

Once before I found a mortal
Waiting at the heavenly portal—
Waiting but to catch some echo from that ever-
open door—
Then I met his quickened being,
And through all his toward seeing,
Caused my burning inspiration in a fiery flood
to pour!

Now I come more meekly human,
And the weak lips of a woman
Touched with fire from off the altar, not with
hummings as of yore;
But in holy love descending,
With her chastened being blending,
I would fill your souls with music from the
bright celestial shore.

As one heart yearns for another,
As a child turns to its mother,
From the golden gates of glory turn I to the
earth once more,
Where I drained the cup of sadness,
Where my soul was stung to madness,
And life's bitter, burning blood swept my
hardened being o'er.

Here the harpies and the ravens,
Human vapors—solid carcasses,
Preyed upon my soul and substance till I
writhed in anguish sore;
Life and then seemed animated,
For I felt secured and safe,
Like a restless, warlike spirit, wandering on
the Stygian shore.

Tortured by a nameless yearning,
Like a first-fire, freckling burning,
Did the purple, pulsing life-tide through its
fevered channels pour,
Till the golden bowl—life's token—
Into shining charls was broken,
And my chained and chafing spirit leapt from
out its prison door.

But while living, striving, dying,
Never did my soul cease crying,
"Ye who guide the fates and furies, give! oh
give me, I implore,
From the myriad hosts of nations—
From the countless constellations,
One pure spirit that can love me—one that I
too, can adore!"

Through this fervent aspiration
Found my fainting soul salvation,
For, from out its blackened fra-crypsis, did
my quickened spirit soar;
And my beautiful ideal—
Not too faintly to be read—
Burst more brightly on my vision than the
fancy formed Lenore.

'Mid the surging sea she found me,
With the breaking waves around me,
And my saddened, sinking spirit in her arm
of love lay;
Like a lone one, weak and weary,
Wandering in the midnight dreary,
On her sinless, saintly bosom, brought me to
the heavenly shore.

Like the breath of blossoms blending,
Like the prayer of saints ascending,
Like the rainbow's seven-hued glory, blend
our souls forevermore.
Earthly love and love enslave me,
But distinct love hath saved me,
And I know now, first and only, how to love
and to adore.

Oh, my mortal friends and brothers!
We are each and all another's,
And the truth that gives most freely from its
treasure bath the more.
Would you love your life, you find it;
And in giving love, you find it;
Like an amulet of safety, to your heart forevermore.

"It will! It looks incredible!" I replied with surprise.

"Will you try it," he replied, grinningly, "when the time comes to plant, and you'll find it just as I tell you?"

And sure enough when spring came, my neighbor was about planting his onion seed, and being present, I said:

"Jewell, last winter, there was a man told me in Iowa, that to your boiling water on black onion seed would sprout it in one minute. Suppose you try it?"

"Very well," said he. And taking the teakettle boiling from the stove he poured the water thus boiling on the seed which he had in a tea-saucer. Looking closely at it for a moment, he exclaimed, "My conscience! You have told rightly. Only look a-where!"

I looked and behold the little sprouts, about as large as horse hairs were shooting out of the opened ends of the seeds! He did not retain the water on the seed above three seconds, and in less than one-half minute after it was poured off, the sprouts were projecting from the seeds.

My Iowa friend assured me that this process would advance the growth of the onion from two to three weeks beyond the ordinary method of planting without sprouting. Try it gardeners and farmers, much may be gained by it.—*Correspondent Dollar Paper.*

Agricultural.

How much Pork will a Bushel of Corn make?

The following valuable facts are from the *Valley Farmer*. Upon the question of "how much pork will a bushel of corn make?" Mr. Richard Thatchler, of Pennsylvania, gives in the *New York Tribune*, the result of his feeding scalded or cooked corn meal, in several instances, to fattening hogs. The result of one trial gave sixteen and one-half pounds of pork for each bushel of fifty-six pounds of meal fed out. In another instance, seventeen and nearly one-half pounds was the gain from a bushel. The breed of hogs experimented upon was the "Chester" (county, Pa.) white, which we regard as among the best breeds now in the country.

We have recently seen accounts of several other experiments of feeding hogs in the same way, with similar results, while the same breed of hogs fed in the ordinary way, upon dry corn, in the ear, gave a return of but about one-third of the weight compared with those fed on cooked meal.

The experiments of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, as detailed in the December number of the *Valley Farmer* for 1866, afford conclusive evidence of the advantage of feeding cooked, over raw food. In the experiments on the same animals, it was proved that dry corn would afford a gain of about five and three-quarters pounds of pork to each bushel consumed, but when changed to food prepared by grinding and cooking, gave a return of from fifteen to nearly eighteen pounds of flesh for each bushel of corn fed out. These various experiments demonstrate facts worthy the consideration of farmers, and especially when the price of corn and pork is constantly advancing.

With care in breeding from a good stock of hogs, and with their proper management throughout, keeping the hogs constantly thriving, at least an average of fifteen pounds of flesh may be received from every bushel of corn consumed. A few well conducted experiments in feeding, with appropriate apparatus for preparing the food, compared with facts determining the amount of gain from the ordinary method, of feeding would forever settle the question and lead to valuable improvements in this most important interest to Western farmers.

To Detect Coppering Pickles or Green Tea.

Put a few leaves of the tea, or some of the pickle, out small, into a phial with two or three drachms of liquid ammonia, diluted with one-half the quantity of water. Shake the phial, when, if the most minute portion of copper is present, the liquid will assume a fine blue color.

Management of Cream in Cold Weather.

For some reason not yet known, cream skinned from milk in cold weather, does not come to butter, when churned, so quickly as that in warm weather. Perhaps the pellicles, which form the little sacs of butter in the cream. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree. One is to set the milk on the stove or in some warm place, as soon as strained, let it remain until quite warm—some say, until a bubble or two rises, or until a skin of cream begins to form on the surface. Another method recommended, is to add a table spoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared, will generally come to butter in a few minutes

when churned. It is thought the salt acts upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them tender, so that they break readily when beaten by churning.—*Farmer.*

Apples.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally loved than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary arts. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most beautiful desert which can be placed on the table is baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectively than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple, sound, ripe, and luscious, for the pies, cakes, candies, and other sweetmeats with which their children are so often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How to Select Flour.

First, look at the color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy. These modes are given by old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

A Very Useful Recipe.

At this season of the year, when arrangements are to be made in every house for winter fires, the following recipe is well worth an annual publication: To stop the cracks in chimneys and stoves, the insertions of stove pipes, open joints in pipes, and all places of the kind. Dissolve common salt in water—as much as the water will take up—and thicken it with clean ash till it becomes a mortar of proper temper for working. This will harden in a short time into a firm cement, and is better than mortar for the purposes mentioned, and can always be had.

Sorghum Sugar Wanted.

Some idea may be formed of the saving that can be effected when sorghum sugar becomes a staple, by the following, communicated by Hon. Amos M. Roberts, of Bangor, Me. He states that he has from a West Indian merchant in Boston, one order amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, for lumber sawed for sugar boxes, which are to be shipped to Havana, and then brought back filled with sugar.

Apple Butter.

The apples must be either all sweet or all sour. Pare, core, and cut as for drying. Boil in a little water, until they can be strained through a sieve. If sweet, add to a pint of the pulp half a pound of white sugar, of the best kind. If sour, add to one pint a pound of the same. Then put sugar and pulp in a kettle, and cook until it is clear; put into bowls and seal up tight; seal with thin paper, rubbed with white of eggs.—*Lucid New Yorker.*

A Whistler Encored in a Theatre.

Night before last a little event occurred at Niblo's Theatre which will long be remembered by all who were present. Pending the appearance of the members of the orchestra, who were for some reason behind time, a plainly dressed man in the third tier commenced whistling that peculiarly plaintive melody, "The Last Rose of Summer," with a sweetness and grace quite bewitching. By degrees the accustomed hum of voices in the parquette and boxes ceased, and all eyes were turned upward in the vain endeavor to trace whence came the mysterious and thrilling strains. The audience seemed entranced with the strange warbling notes and trills of the whistler, and perfect quiet reigned throughout the house. Some of the actors peered from behind the curtain, and even the musicians crept silently into the orchestra.—With the most intricate variations, the whistler finished the air, when a storm of applause broke from the audience, which almost shook the house to the centre.

Again were the shrill and peculiar notes of the whistler heard, and again was the house reduced to breathless silence. The strange music ceased a second time, but their music was fairly drawn by the storm of applause. One of the ushers finally traced out the whistler, and chirlishly turned him out of the house.—*New York Tribune.*

An Alphabet of Plums.

Action—is Life. It is not work that kills men, but worry. Work is healthy and invigorating; you can scarcely put more on a man than he can bear. Worrying is just upon the blade. It is not the revolution, but the friction, which wears out machinery.

Breath—Air received into the lungs by many young men of fashion for the important purpose of smoking a cigar or meerschaum, and whistling a tune.

Challenge—Calling upon a man who has hurt your feelings to give you satisfaction by shooting you through the body.

Children—Jean Paul says beautifully of children: "The smallest are nearest God, as the smallest planets are nearest the sun."

Diet—The eatables and potables that we turn into blood and blood—the matter that we metamorphose into mind.

Elopement—Beginning in disobedience that which generally terminates in misery.

Eyeglass—A toy which enables a coxcomb to see others and others to see that he is a coxcomb.

Flower—The terrestrial stars that bring down heaven to earth, and carry up thoughts from earth to heaven; the poetry of the Creator, written in beauty and fragrance.

Gout—Sometimes the father's sin visited upon the child, but more often the child of our own sin visiting its father.

Horse—An article in the sale of which you may cheat your own father without any imputation upon your honesty or your sense of filial duty.

Hilliness—Hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are. Nothing is so hard to do as to do nothing.

Judgement—A faculty of which very few people have enough to discover that they want more.

Kitchen—The burial place of the epicure's health and fortune.

Lover—See Lunatic. A man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

Miser—One who, though he loves himself better than all the world, uses himself worst; for he lives like a pauper in order that he may enrich his heirs, who he naturally hates, because he knows that they hate him, and sigh for his death.

Notleman—One who is indebted to his ancestors for a name and an estate, and sometimes to himself for being unworthy of both.

Pon—The silent mouth-piece of the mind, which gives ubiquity and persuasiveness to the evanescent thought of a moment.

Quills—are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

Respectability—Keeping up appearances, paying your bills regularly, walking out now and then with your wife, and going occasionally to church.

Satire—A glass in which the beholder sees everybody's face but his own.

Speculation—A word that sometimes begins with its second letter.

Tinder—A thin rag—such for instance as dresses of modern females, intended to catch sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.

Umbrella—An article which, by the morality of society, you may steal from friend or foe, and which, for the same reason, you should not lend to either.

Vice—Miscalculation; obliquity of moral vision; temporary madness.

Windmills—Machines which are only kept going by being perpetually puffied, in which respect they bear a resemblance to certain authors. The latter raise the wind by increasing their sails, whereas the former diminish their sail as the wind increases.

Yawning—Opening the mouth when you are sleepy and want to shut your eyes; an infectious sensation very prevalent during the delivery of a tedious sermon, or the perusal of a dull novel.

The Height of Imagination—To tie a neckcloth to your coat tail and think yourself a mermaid.

Don't rely too much on the torches of others; light one of your own.

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By giving strict personal attention to all work entrusted to me, prompt and liberal dealing, we hope to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Bethel, Nov. 24, 1860.

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Tea, Coffee, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Art, &c., thereby securing permanent portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the fine arts desirous of having Portraits Engraved, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of fine porcelain plates, glasses, and other articles, which will be sold at cost prices.

As the Am. Co. are owners of the patent right and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

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to make the following proposition to residents in the country, who are unable to visit personal to the Atelier and Galleries in New York. Persons sending a photograph, autotype, or any engraving to the office of the Company in N. York, accompanied by FIVE DOLLARS, will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a highly ornamented Breakfast Cup & Saucer, with the Portrait last Transferred thereon. By transmitting a daguerotype and Ten Dollars, they will secure in like manner.

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Vases of every Quality of Finish,

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Extraction without do, 25 cts
Particular attention paid to the correction of irregularities.

Some who call themselves Dentists, may be found who will do work far below these prices, when when work, prove a few symptoms, and entangle present pain and permanent injury. None but the VERY BEST material used. A word to the wise SHOULD BE sufficient.

Bethel, May 24, 1860

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Assimilation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word *Cephalic*, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with the word *Pills*, and the word *Cephalic* will become a common word until they seem "native and in the manner born."

Hardly Realized.

Had I stepped into the hospital, and seen the man, "Can you give me an echinacea?" "Does it have 'ard,'" says "Heard," says "I, heard upon that," gave me a "Heard," I had just heard that I had an "echinacea."

It is a favorite sign by which nature makes known my deviation from the natural state of the body, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a "diagnosis" intended to give notice of disease, which might otherwise escape attention, till late to be remedied; and it is indicated, that never be neglected. Headache may be produced under four names, viz. Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is secondary and common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Cerebral Palsy, and other diseases of the brain, and is a very common disease. It is a disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, or hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, or nervous headache, and other diseases of the head, as well as cerebral and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache. Anemia and plethoria are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Headache is also very common, being usually distant, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and proceeding at once to the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits and a feeling of languor. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes spreading over the whole head, and sometimes also in the occiput.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found to be sure and safely, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and for the cure of chronic or recurring cases, the Cephalic Pills are the only remedy.

BRIDGE. Misses want you to send her a set of Cephalic Pills, a bottle of Prepared Pills, but I'm thinking that, and just as I am about to send her the other knowing what it is. Ye see she's a high head and just with the Sick headache, and wants some sort of that same as related before.

Director—You must mean Spaulding's Cephalic Pills.

Director—Oh! sure now and you've said, here's the quarter and give me the Pills and don't be all day about it either.

OVER PREVENTION, and the mental ease and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The Headache of mind and body incident to the distressing efforts is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. It is a common complaint, and is often relieved from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overworked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relieves the distressing attacks which always accompany and aggravate the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spaulding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Catarrhs and General Debility.

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A Weekly Family

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